Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Les Huguenots, BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—Brian Born, BIJOU THEATRE—2:15—8:30—My Friend from India CASINO—9-8:15—Jack and the Bean Stalk, COLUMBUS THEATRE—2-8:15—Geisha, EDEN MUSEE—8—Waxworks and Concert, EMPIRE THEATRE—2-8:10—Resemany, FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:13—Lost, Strayed Stolen.

Stolen.

Stolen.

GARDEN THEATRE—8:70—The Mummy.

GARRICK THEATRE—5:15—Secret Service.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—The Widow Jones.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLVMPIA—8:15—Sants Maria.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8—The Widow Jones.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8—The Mandarin.

HOYT'S THEATRE—5:70—A Florida Eschantment.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE—5—The First One.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—The First One.

KNICKERBÖCKER THEATRE—8—The First One.

KNICKERBÖCKER THEATRE—8—The Music King.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8—Vaudeville.

LYCE'UM THEATRE—8—15—An Enemy to the King.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Too Much Johnson.

PALMER'S THEATRE—8—Hermann The Great.

14TH STREET THEATRE—2—8—The Cherry Pickers.

TONY PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

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New York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Denys interpellated the Government on the Armenian question; great excitement ensued. —— Huelva, near Seville, Spain, has been overwhelmed by a tidal wave; many lives were lost. —— The Rev. Carr Glyn, vicar of Kensington, was appointed Bishop of Peterborough.

The Grand Jury of the Clerkenwell Sessions, London, found a true bill against Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle on a charge of shoplift-

DOMESTIC .- O. F. Hall, confidential man for the Stockmans Commission Company, of Chicago, has disappeared; the cash assets of the company are also missing. —— A bold attempt was made to "hold up" the "Katy" train near Alvaredo, Tex.; no booty was secured. —— Advices received in Washington are that the Moorish pirates attacked another French vessel near but were pursued and defeated by a

CITY.-The election in this city passed off quietly: a plurality of over 20,000 was given for Mc-Kinley, and about 10,000 for Black. — Tre-mendous crowds watched the bulletin boards in front of the newspaper buildings and other places in this city. — Winners at Morris Park: Atlantus, Harry Reed, Voter, Ramiro, Beldemere, Howard Mann, Decapod.

The temperature yesterday: Highest, 60 degrees; lowest, 52; average, 56.

THE COUNTRY IS SAFE!

William McKinley has been elected by an overwhelming majority, and the anxiety of all patriotic hearts gives place to a joy too profound for expression. It is not only a victory, but one so complete and decisive as to answer the fervent prayers of loyal men. Bryan, Bryanism, Altgeldism, the free-silver conspiracy, and the deep plots of Anarchists, are all buried under an avalanche of ballots. There have been few grander moments in the history of self-government than this. It lifts up all manhood to see a Nation of seventy millions triumph so completely over its own lower impulses, its own past errors, its own baser elements. It is but four years since amazing ignorance of our own history and the conditions of past growth and prosperity, passionate hatred of corporations and creditors, sectional feeling at the West and South, and base appeals to the poor against the rich and to workingmen against employers, produced an astonishing vote for a change at the acme of general welfare. It is but few years since fanatical desire for silver coinage and cheap money swept the country like a prairie fire. Today the whole Nation rises by treading on its own mistakes and its own most dangerous tendencies, and joins, none more heartily than many who contributed to the error, in the triumphant shouts with which the majority in this greatest of Democratic cities halls the verdict of the

This is an hour of pride in American citizenship, of thankfulness to the loyalty and the heroism of the generation by which such sons were reared, of reward for the fidelity in public education which has made it possible to appeal to the intelligence of a whole Nation, and of profound gratitude to the Giver of all Good. The election of Mr. McKinley has been expected ever since it was seen that the people, regardless of their accustomed leaders, demanded his nomination because he was to them the best representative of a great cause upon which their hearts What the millions want, with such a cause, they surely do. But in trying to defeat the people's will by an appeal to all that is most ous and basest in man, and to the nether forces of society, the silver Anarchists have made the triumph of the people far greater and more fruitful than a mere victory for a sound and beneficent economic policy. They have roused against themselves the honesty and the loyalty of the Nation, and earned a defeat so crushing that, we may hope, it will prevent another such attempt for at least a generation.

At the hour of writing it seems probable that Mr. Lincoln's popular majority of 407,000 over McClellan., and Grant's majority, at his second election, have been far surpassed; that instead of the little more than two-thirds in the House by which Grant was sustained the people have sent three-quarters of their Representatives to represent McKinley, and in spite of the Senatorial strength possessed by the five pocket bor-oughs of silver millionaires, the people have as-

ed a clear Republican majority in the Senate. The patriotism of the Sound Money Democrats serves unstinted praise. Their manful and fective organization, and untiring work against forces which had seized control of or party, and the energy with which they ose forces where it seemed possible might prevall, showed genuine patriotism.

support with honesty and loyalty, most of them voted directly for McKinley, while strongly dissenting from the National policy which he was especially chosen to represent. Such men, who are able at all times to remember that loyalty to free government and duty to civilized society go before every question regarding the policy which the Government shall pursue, constitute the "loyal opposition" without which free institutions would be in danger. Although the result proves that their aid was not necessary to the election of McKinley, yet it is a grand thing for the country that they gave that aid, and a thing which they will ever remember with the utmost pride

The months of trial, anxiety and ceaseless effort are over, and the magnificent result tells the world how grandly the Nation has again met the test of its manhood, its wisdom and its loyalty. Long after the chief actors have passed from the stage, their deeds in 1896 will be remembered with a thrill of patriotic joy and gratitude, even as the immortal deeds of Lincoln and of Grant. Saved again, from a peril not less great than that of the Rebellion itself, the people will not fail to honor, first of all William Me-Kinley himself, whose statesmanship and lofty patriotism have been not more conspicuous than his wise leadership, and next Mr. Hanna and his associates, who have so magnificently organized victory. They will gratefully remember a press never before so patriotic or so powerful, and an army of campaign orators. But, above all, it is the victory of the people, who have once more shown with startling distinctness their capacity and therefore their right to govern themselves.

THANK GOD!

Yesterday morning, at the edge of the greatest and most momentous political contest this country has ever seen or the world has ever known, The Tribune congratulated its readers upon the certainty of the triumph not merely of the fundamental Republican principles of Protection and Sound Money, but of Common Honesty and of Law. Its conclusion was: "To-day the intelli-"gence and conscience of the Nation will make "themselves felt. And to-morrow this People will draw a long breath of relief from the ter-"rible suspense of three months and say, with 'devout earnestness, 'Thank God!' "

"To-morrow" has come. To-day The Tribune, with all its readers, with all honest men and all patriots in this country and all men everywhere who believe in the reign of law and of justice, of civil order, draws a long breath, and in concert with them all says "Thank God!" Nothing else fitly expresses the profound emotion, the deep and almost unutterable sense of gratitude which pervades the whole country this morning. Even the most undevout and sceptical unite in the fervent and whole-souled ejaculation. It is the only adequate expression of the general sense of re-

All yesterday men who believed from the very bottom of their hearts that there could be but one result were hesitating and shaky, and looking into each other's eyes for some positive assurance of what they kept saying to themselves was certain. It was the timidity that grew out of an overwhelming sense at the last moment of the magnitude of the risk and the tremendous stake. Men and women who had no idea that their neighbors had a lingering doubt as to the issue suddenly looked each other in the face and thought of the possibilities involved. And as they thought of them they drew in their breath and said "What if-?"

Well, it's all over now, and as The Tribune said several days ago, "There is no 'What if.' God reigns." There's no doubt now, either about the event or the deep feeling that pervaded the public mind in anticipation of it. The great crowds that surrounded the bulletins last night in all parts of this town and made known their joy, with never a break in the general enthusiasm, were only an indication of the feeling throughout the country. Everybody breathes easier and feels better this morning.

And now this remains to be considered. Do we want any more of this? Do we want to take any more chances with this sort of demagogue? Do we want to dismiss this man Bryan with the charitable judgment that he is honest, but mis- form, will be in Republican hands, and a Re-THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair. | guided? He says he will continue the fight. | publican Governor will have a directing voice. Well will be? Shall we let him? Isn't it about time to dismiss all other considerations and say of this man and of his fellow-conspirators, the Altgelds, the Tillmans, the Joneses and all the rest, that they are just what they are, enemies of honesty, of law, of order, of all that good men hold dear? There was great meaning in the sibilance with which Cicero dismissed his Catiline when he hissed his "Iste homo!" Let this fellow go with the hissing of a people's scorn.

WHO WON!

More than twelve million voters cast their ballots yesterday. It was the climax of the most important and most impressive electoral campaign ever waged upon American soil. For four months the conflict had reged in all parts of the Union. The public press had teemed with records, incitements, arguments. Pamphlets and tracts by hundreds of millions had been scattered broadcast. An army of orators had harangued the multitudes wherever people could be gathered together. The air had blazed with banners, and the solid earth had trembled beneath the measured tread of marching myriads. Fortunes in money had been expended, besides time and labor still more valuable. The whole Nation watched the struggle in agonized suspense; the whole world looked on with keenest interest. It was a mighty conflict, fitly crowned with a mighty victory. But who won?

The people won. The "plain people" made sure that "government of the people, for the "people, by the people, shall not perish from "the earth." The farmers won. They vanquished those who sought to compel them to accept half-price, in clipped coin, for the produce of their fields. The workingmen, the wageearners, won. They defeated those who tried to cut their wages in two. The thrifty depositors in savings banks won. They baffled the schemes of those who would have robbed them of half their savings. The holders of life-insurance policies won. They were victorious over those who proposed to force repudiation of half their policies. The army of pensioners, wards of the Nation, won. They beat the ungrateful conspirators who attempted to cut down their little incomes by one-half. Churches and schools and hospitals and asylums won. They triumphed over those who meant to rob them of half their incomes. All honest industries, business, society, won, in the overthrow of those who conspired for depression, ruin and

Law and order won. The Federal Government was vindicated against those who denied its authority and sought to deprive it of all power to maintain the Constitution and execute the laws. The postal service was made victorious over the revolutionists who demanded that the carrying of the mails should be done only at the pleasure of the mob. The courts won, triumphant over the abominable conspiracy to make them political machines whose decisions should be bought and sold at bidding of some venal boss. The Civil Service won, over the attempt to revamp the old, corrupt spoils system. The National Treasury won, over those who would have made it a counterfeiters' den. The whole incorporate Nation won, against the traitors who sought to make ts very name a byword and a hissing.

Truth won. Righteouspess won. God won. The moral law was vindicated in affairs of State. It was decreed that this Nation should continue to count two and two as four that

contracts should be held valid, that faith should be maintained, that equal and exact justice should be administered between man and man, and between nation and nation. It was decided, by the majestic mandate of the people, that there should be no organization of hostile classes. no "enemy's country" in the United States, but peace and equality before the law, and unity under one Constitution and one Flag. These are they, these are the causes, triumphant in yesterday's great battle at the polls. It was the Gettysburg of industry. It was a Waterloo for Anarchy. It was the Marathon of houesty. It was a victory so glorious that men who yesterday cast their first votes will thrill with pride, in now long-distant future years, to tell the story to their grandsons, and to say, "We voted for McKinley, and we won!"

KEEP CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE.

Readers of The Tribune will now share our satisfaction in regarding the course of this journal since the earliest beginnings of the struggle for the Republican nomination. Waging no proscriptive war against any candidate, we steadily resisted the scheme to tie up the imperial State of New-York to an impossible candidacy. for the purpose of trading its electoral votes to promote the plans of the machine bosses. We insisted on the right of the people to make the nomination, tried to illuminate the course of the popular thought and give voice to the people's desires. When wise Senators and others remonstrated with us for "leaning too strongly" to "the wabbling McKinley," our only reply was that we were merely following the manifest popular will, and that he didn't wabble.

It is generally safe to get close to the people; and never so safe as when a supreme emergency comes to test their capacity for self-government Since Lincoln there has been no higher proof of the wisdom of the plain people than the nomination and election of William McKinley.

VICTORY IN NEW-YORK.

New-York has given its answer to the invitation to dishonesty and free riot. It answers by rolling up against the candidate who dared to ask its vote in such a cause the largest majority ever cast in the State. It puts its thirtysix electoral votes in the McKinley column and does it with an emphasis which shows that the Empire State is pre-eminent for its devotion to financial honesty and political sanity, as well as for its population and industrial progress.

The Republican victory in this State is com plete. The strongholds of the Democracy revolted against the Anarchist platform, and the Republican districts firmly resisted all appeals to selfish interest, prejudice and passion. The predicted desertion of the farmers to free silver did not materialize. On the contrary, the rural districts vied with the centres of trade and commerce in declaring for sound money and protection. Not only does McKinley carry the State by about 250,000, but the Republicans apparently elect twenty-nine Congressmen and an Assembly which makes certain a Republican successor to David B. Hill in the United States Senate. Republican control of the State Government for the next two years is also assured. Black and Woodruff are elected by pluralities only about 25,000 less than that cast for the National ticket. This was to be expected, for a great many gold Democrats who voted McKinley to emphasize their detestation of Bryanism cast their ballots at the same time for Griffin and Hinrichs, with a view to the preservation of a Democratic organization prepared to continue the fight against Tammany and the other Anarchistic elements which sup ported Bryan. They will rejoice in common with Republicans over Mr. Black's success, for they are as emphatically opposed to the State Government typified by Hill and Danforth as

they ever were. Mr. Black will assume the Governorship with an enviable opportunity to make a splendid record. Many important questions are to be decided in the next two years. With handsome majorities behind him in both houses of the Legislature, he can accomplish much good for the State. The Greater New-York problem, the canals, the extension of Civil Service Re-

The Republicans of New-York have reason to rejoice greatly. The citizens of New-York, whatever their party, have reason to rejoice that the danger threatened by the Bryan, Ait geld. Tammany combination has been so triumphantly warded off. New-York is not behind other States in the uprising of patriots.

HURRAH FOR HOBART'S STATE!

For the second time in its history the Republican party gets New-Jersey's solid electoral vote. Even Lincoln received only four of the seven votes accredited to the State in 1861, and four years later the whole seven were thrown again into the Democratic column for the benefit of General McClellan. The first Republican to get New-Jersey's total electoral vote was General U. S. Grant, and then only in his campaign against Greeley.

But even in the palmiest days of Democratic triumph in New-Jersey the pluralities on that side never ran much above 14,000, and few times so high as that. Yesterday the Republicans, with the aid of thousands of patriotic Democrats, rolled up a plurality of not less than 60,000 for McKinley and Hobart.

That is New-Jersey's answer to the efforts to stir up class hatred. That is the answer of one of the original thirteen States to the preachers of Repudiation and Disorder. And a fitting answer it is from the Commonwealth that has given to the country a Vice-President worthy of his associate at the head of the ticket. Hurrah for Hobart's State!

THE SPECTACLE.

Merely as a sublime spectacle New-York wore the aspect of a great force of nature last night. Poets have written of the sea in its might, and Milton has painted the gigantic splendors of hell. It is no exaggeration to say that the streets of the city were lifted far above their familiar prosaic character when the millions who stream through them day by day paused on the interval between National suspense and National vindication of an eternal right-paused and sent up one great shout of jubilation. Then did commonplace Madison Square, commonplace Printing House Square, throw off the plain guise of business life and stand forth like Milton's infernal pageant, like one of Swinburne's puissant visions of the sen. It matters not that our similes are borrowed from the height of majestic beauty, from the depths of Satanic wonder; New-York took on in its hour of triumph a grandeur that sent the mind to the two poles which mean the extremes of dramatic significance. A disenfranchised man, one who was not merely without a vote, but without interest in the great crisis reached by the American people, would have been thrilled to his very heart's core by the sight which met his eyes had he travelled down from Central Park to the City Hall. Between those boundary marks New-York was one world of upturned faces, one storm of sound. It was chaos come again. with the promise of a divine order trembling up from the abyss.

How idle it must ever seem to any one who saw this spectacle to revert any longer to the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, to the Pyramids. to the highest Alps, to Rome, to any of the wonders of the world, for standards of grandeur. The greatest grandeur is that which is alive with the spirit of God, and it was with that spirit that New-York was last night interpenetrated until the commonest mortal became a unit in the transfiguring impulse of a

After providing a ticket which Democrats could | stealing should still be reckoned stealing, that | nation. Perhaps we are, as individuals, a little stress of excitement, aroused by the figures flashed upon screens all over the city. Perhaps we wonder how we, sober citizens, accustomed to go about our affairs in the quietest of moods, could ever have stood for hours and shouted ourselves ill, blown horns until we had no breath left in our bodies, wept silent tears till there seemed no tears left to weep. But no man who lived through it can ever forget it, no man who looked around upon his fellowmen gathered together in numbers unparalleled in the history of our Nation can erase the scene from his memory. It was a noble scene, a kingly scene, and there is nothing rhetorical, there is just the baldest truth, in saying that it brought back to mind the most heroic episodes in the history of the race; it recalled the march of the Roman Empire across the stage of the world, as Gibbon has described it; it renewed the passionate thrill which De Quincey gives his reader when the latter peruses for the first time that matchless epic of "The Flight of a Tartar Tribe." No narrow pride impels us to this statement, no partisanship. no belief that Republicans alone could have done this thing. It was the work of a nation. The picture painted in New-York City by the eltizens of New-York was a picture which will live forever as the work of a whole nation, moved by fires of Pentecost to rise in its sacred power and crush once for all the wrong, the untruth, the criminal meanness of men for whom the vilest scourging is not vile enough. To have seen the spectacle of the Election Night of 1896 is to have had the veil of mortality swept aside for the nonce, and to have had a glimpse of the glorious attributes of immortality. The vision can never die.

CREDIT FOR THE RESULT.

"Honor to whom honor is due." It was in chiefest measure a Republican victory. The leader of the campaign was a Republican statesman. The bulk of the army which followed him and overwhelmed the Repudiation-Anarchist conspirators was composed of Republicans. The platform was Republican. The principles that triumphed were Republican. From beginning to end the Grand Old Party stood like a rock, unwavering and indomitable, for its own grand old principles of honest money and stable government. Honor to the Republican party, for the second time the savior of the Nation!

But let not the loyal and patriotic allies be forgotten. Alone, against all foes the Republican party would have won. But it would have been a narrow victory, a mere party victory. The honest-money Democrats have made it an overwhelming victory, a victory of the Nation. They did noble work. They showed that they were Americans before they were Democrats. They gave the Republicans aid and comfort. They carried consternation and despair into the Popocratic ranks. They swung a mighty vote from the side of treason to the side of patriotism. Republicans have fought them in the past, and may have to fight some of them again in future. on minor issues. On the one supreme issue they have marched side by side, elbow to elbow. "keeping step to the music of the Union." Honor to the Sound Money Democrats who cast aside old party ties for the sake of the Fatherland, and voted for McKinley!

These were the allied forces that triumphed in the strife; these, and the good common-sense of the plain people, all under the favor of Almighty God. "Honor to whom honor is due!

THE METROPOLIS FOR SOUND MONEY.

Nobody who watched the hundred thousand men march up Broadway last Saturday could doubt what the verdict of New-York City would be. Those men have shown that they can vote as well as march. They have carried the stronghold of Democracy for McKinley by about 20,000 plurality. For the first time in its history the city of New-York has been carried by a Republican candidate for President.

The victory is one in which all Republicans will rejoice, but it is a victory of more than partisan significance. It means that even in a great city where the predominance of one party would seem to make the result certain, conscience has more weight with voters than do party ties. The unanimity with which honest men, regardless of party, rose up to defeat the threatened danger of National repudiation was impressive testimony to the character of our citizenship. Here, if anywhere, the appeal which Bryan made to ignorance and class hatred should have borne fruit. To this city and Chicago the doubter who feared that the wage-earners and foreign-born citizens had een infected with Socialistic hatred looked for confirmation of his theories that universal suffrage was a failure. He looked in vain. The two great cities declared by unmistakable majorities, that whatever might be their party affiliations, they could be relied upon to stand for the enforcement of law and the honest payment of debts. The virtue of the cities need no longer be doubted. They have spoken in their own deferse, and in speaking they have given a new hope and a new confidence to every lover of his country, every believer in the ability of men to govern themselves.

The Republican State ticket receives a plurality in the city and a Republican Coroner is elected. At this time it appears that the Republicans have not returned as many Congressmen from the meropolis as it was hoped they would. That fact suggests the unwisdom of bad nominations. It is apparently difficult for party managers to learn that they cannot safely count on a conscience vote contrary to the dictates of conscience. Aside from this unfortunate sacrifice of sound-money votes in the next Congress, New-York has reason to be proud of its achievement. Lo.ng will the time be remembered when bankers and wage-earners. merchants and clerks, Democrats and Republicans united for the common safety. New Yorkers will always think better of themselves because of this victory for the right.

GOOD RIDDANCE.

Triumph prompts magnanimity. Victors can afford to be generous. And usually there is nothing more becoming in a conqueror than generosity to the vanquished. When Grant said to Lee's veterans, "Take your horses and go home," he added lustre to his brightest fame. But there are exceptions to the rule. "They enslave their "children's children who make compromise with "sin," and they do worse than that who, having overcome evil with good, condone the evil and let it again become malefic. There are some movements so base some causes so depraved. that neither victory can justify them nor defeat entitle them to commiseration.

Such a cause was that which was vanquished yesterday, by the favor of God and the ballots of the American people. While it was active and menacing, it was unsparingly denounced and revealed as what it was, in all its hideous deformity. Now that it is crushed out of the very semblance of being, there is no reason why such judgment of it should be revised. The thing was conceived in iniquity and was brought forth in sin. It had its origin in a malicious conspiracy against the honor and integrity of the Nation It gained such monstrous growth as it enjoyed from an assiduous culture of the basest passions of the least worthy members of the community It has been defeated and destroyed because right is right and God is God

Its nominal head was worthy of the cause Nominal, because the wretched, rattle-pated boy posing in vapid vanity and mouthing resound ing rottenness, was not the real leader of that league of hell. He was only a puppet in the blood-imbrued hands of Altgeld the Anarchist

and Debs the revolutionist and other desperadoes of that stripe. But he was a willing puppet. Bryan was, willing and eager. Not one of his masters was more apt than he at lies and forgeries and blasphemies and all the nameless iniquities of that campaign against the Ten Commandments. He goes down with the cause, and must abide with it in the history of infamy. He had less provocation than Benedict Arnold, less intellectual force than Aaron Burr, less manliness and courage than Jefferson Davis. He was the rival of them all in deliberate wickedness and treason to the Republic. His name belongs with theirs, neither the most brilliant nor the

least hateful in the list. Good riddance to it all, to conspiracy and conspirators, and to the foul menace of repudiation and Anarchy against the honor and life of the Republic. The people have dismissed it with no uncertain tones. Hereafter let there be whatever controversies men may please about the tariff, about the currency, about the Monroe Doctrine, and all the rest. But let there never again be a proposition to repeal the Moral Law. to garble the Constitution, and to replace the Stars and Stripes with the red rag of Anarchy. On those other topics honest men may honestly differ, in full loyalty to the Republic. On these latter there is no room for two opinions, save in the minds of traitors, knaves and fools.

TALL CITY BUILDINGS.

Some interesting remarks on the subject of tall buildings are contributed to "The North American Review" by Mr. A. L. A. Himmelwright, an engineer who has had considerable experience in the construction of plants for larg industrial enterprises, and is now the manager of the department of fireproof construction in the John A. Roebling's Sons Company. As an expert on the subject of fireproof buildings what he has to say on this head is of special importance, though we note that he affirms that "previous to "1892 very little was known about practical 'methods of 'fireproofing.'" As a general proposition this is perhaps fairly correct, but it was more than fifteen years previous to 1892 that The Tribune Building was erected with special care that it should be fireproof, and the fact that it is so has been demonstrated on more than one occasion, when fires have broken out in it and have with little difficulty been confined to one or two apartments, without the slightest damage to the building as a whole. We agree with Mr. Himmelwright cordially when he says that "in order that a building shall be fireproof it is not only necessary that the materials used shall be incombustible, but also that those materials shall be so adapted and employed to the best advantage that they may effectually resist disintegration and retain their strength and firmness under all the conditions that may arise in the case of a conflagration and the subse-'quent operations of a fire department." Unhap pily, experience has shown that this is not the case as respects many buildings which are proclaimed to be fireproof, but have not proved to be so when subjected to the only real and determining test.

As to high buildings constructed in accordance with the modern practice Mr. Himmelwright is of the opinion that no limit can be set to the height to which they may be safely run up. Buildings of fifty or sixty stories he considers as feasible as those of twenty-five or thirty stories, provided the additional cost of the foundations and structural iron is not an insuperable obstacle to investors. At the same time be does not expect to see buildings of this height erected. In his judgment there are no architectural or engineering difficulties in the way, but he doubts whether they would prove profitable. To this we may add that before such buildings are undertaken there will probably be a law put on the statute-book placing a reasonable limit to the height of buildings proportionately to the width of the street on which they front. Such a law was proposed in the last Legislature

in this State, but failed to pass. Its failure Mr. Himmelwright regards as a good thing; he says that if passed it "would prove a serious blow to owners of real estate, 'and wou' certainly fail to correct a ringle one of the many flagrant cylls that now exist." He seems to think, however, that the main objection to tall buildings is that sufficient light and air cannot be provided to those who occupy them; he takes no account of the fact that light and air are shut out from adjoining buildings and likewise from the street, which is made a walls. In connection with this phase of the subject he offers an interesting suggestion. It is that a law be framed providing that only a certain proportion of the total frontage of a lot should be occupied by a building, leaving an open space on each ide of it. This he thinks would regulate the evils of high buildings effectually, and he proposes that a building should occupy 80 per cent of the front of the lot on which it stands, and 72 per cent of the lot's total area. The suggestion is a good one, but it is doubtful whether its adoption would produce the result desired unless there is also a law regulating the height of tall business buildings.

Now let the Eagle scream!

Little Billee Bryan is now qualified to give expert testimeny about monkeying with buzzsaws and bucking against earthquakes.

The Palmer and Buckner vote was much smaller than many people expected it to be. The fact is creditable to the Sound Money Democrats. They wisely preferred to vote straight for Mc-Kinley, and they deserve all credit for their patriotic choice.

It was the sight of a lifetime from the windows of The Tribune Building. From Spruce-st. to Chambers-st., from Nassau-st, and Park Row to Broadway, every inch of space was packed with enthusiastic humanity. The famous autumn leaves of Vallombrosa were scattering and few compared with that stupendous sea of upturned faces. The thunder of Niagara was rivalled by their uproaring cheers.

Chicago! Shake hands! You're a trump city, after all! Perhaps you are a trifle windy, but the wind blew the right way this time.

No one has come out of the battle with less cause for gratulation than the independent candidate for Congress in the XVIth District With no hope of election from the beginning, the only purpose of a strenuous fight has been the defeat of the party which had honored him. Mr. Ward will represent the district after the 4th of March next.

A dollar will continue to contain one hundred

The people of the United States have declared in thunder tones that there is no "enemy's country" in any part of the broad land; and there hasn't been at any time since the surrender at

It was the lovellest Election Day, so far as the weather went, New-York has ever seen. It was the quietest early in the day, but the quiet meant business. It was the most tremendously uproarious at night that ever was known or dreamed of, and with good cause. There never was better cause for rejoicing in New-York and all over the land.

Bryan said there would be an uprising of the people, and there was-the People, with a big P. There came a burst of thunder sound, The Boy, oh, where was he?"

tory over an open enemy in the front and a malicious conspiracy in the rear. The record of an industrious and honest life is stronger with the Republican party that the tactics of machine politics Mr. Ward has made plain the falsity of the boast that one man selzed the

XVIth District from the Democrats two years igo, and only he could hold it in line.

It is just as well that David B. Hill some time ago gave up all hope of being elected as his own successor in the United States Senate.

Bryan, Altgeld, Sewall, Debs, Jones, Watson and Mary Elizabeth Lease! How much for this job lot? No bids? Chuck 'em to one side and put up a yellow dog!

One of the most noticeable evidences of the character of the crowd which last night filled City Hall Park from Park Row to Broadway-a crowd the like of which was certainly never before seen in this country, and probably not in the world-was its remarkable regard for law and order. Though the paved portions were so congested that elbow pressed against elbow everywhere, scarcely a person stepped upon the grass plots, though police protection would have been wellnigh impossible. And everywhere was good nature. Victors and vanquished jostled each other without irritation. There was no disturbance; no repression of free utterance of opinion. No other city could have gathered so large a crowd; could any other city have gathered such a crowd?

No sectionalism in yesterday's work. The whole country took a hand in crushing, smashing, pulverizing the country's foe.

George Fred held out faithful to the end. After casting his own vote he expressed confidence that Bryan would sweep the country. What does he think of nimself as a prophet now?

Arthur Sewall's own city and ward did noblyfor McKinley.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. W. W. Newton celebrated last Sunday the fifteenth anniversary of his rectorship of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Pittsfield, Mass.

This story about the Queen of Denmark is said to be new. When the body of Ericsson was being taken back to his native country on the Baltimore, the vessel stopped for a short time at Copenhagen, and Colonel Clark E. Carr, the United States Minand Colonel Clark E. Carr, the United States Minister to Denmark, paid a visit to the officers of the vessel, accompanied by the Queen of Denmark and some other members of the royal family. Drawing close to the Minister during the journey, Her Majesty said to him: "I have always thought a greateal of your country, and do yet; but there is one thing I have against it. When I was a poor girl my sisters and I were able to make a little money by raising cabbages and sending them to the United States. But now that you have put a duty on cabbages, our poor girls are no longer able to do that. When you go back, therefore, won't you please see that the duty is taken of foreign cabbages, so as to give our girls a chance?"

"The Boston Transcript" warns its readers not to speak of Joseph Chamberlain as Lord Chamber lain because he has been elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow.

A Budapest correspondent of "The Philadelphia Ledger" says: "The monument to Empress Maria Theresa which is being erected at the ancient coronation city of Presburg, on the Danube, will be one of the handsomest raised to commemorate the millennium. The elaborate work it has en-gendered is approaching completion, but the Ex-ecutive Committee now fears that the date fixed for unveiling will have to be postponed until the spring of next year." Two real daughters of the Revolution are noted y New-England papers-Mrs. Adeline Goulding,

of Hyde Park, Mass., eighty-six years old, whose father, General William Hildreth, a Revolutionary veteran, died at Concord in 1813, and Mrs. Catharine Montgomery Poor, of Andover, Me., also eighty-six years old, whose father, John Alexander Montgomery, was a volunteer and afterward an officer under Washington, and at the close of the war received a ring from him in recognition of his bravery. The Rev. Miles Grant, of Boston, thinks he has

solved the problem of living. He is a strict vege-tarian, and never uses meat, pies, cakes, tea, coffee, sugar, salt or spices. His daily food is unleavened graham bread, vegetables, cheese and milk, and he says that he lives well at a cost of \$7 cents a week, the result being that he is healthy cents a wee

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Lewiston (Me.) Journal" says that the story of a Caribou potato-raiser who refused an offer of 48 cents a barrel for eleven barrels of potatoes, declaring that he would have \$5 or nothing for the load, is matched by a yarn that comes from Grand Lake Stream of a man who recently went after a calf that he had pastured out all summer and asked what he ewed for the pasturing. "Well," says the farmer, "I've got a bill of \$7 against you, but I will take the calf and call it settled, providing you are willing." "No, sir," was the answer. "I will not do that, but I will tell you what I will do. You keen the calf two weeks longer and ye

Betsy (the maid)—Half of the milk you leave every morning leaks out of the pail.

Waterman (the milkman)—You ought to have a waterproof pail.

"Well, the pail is waterproof. I'm very sure it's not the water that leaks out."—(Yonkers States-

Gratiot County, Mich., has paid the bounty on more than 40,000 sparrows during the last twelve months, and the little birds are as numerous as

At Eighteenth and Chestnut sts, the car stopped and an old man, who attracted considerable attention, got on. He looked like a man who had built up a brisk business in some provincial town. He sat down near the rear platform, and when the conductor came in for his fare he handed him a quarter and pocketed his change. "Say," he shouted, "you give me a receipt." "A what?" "I want a receipt. First thing I know some other conductor'll get on here and'll want another fare. You give me a receipt." The other passengers laughed, but the old man persisted. "You give me a receipt." "My good man," said the conductor, "we don't give receipts. Your fare is paid, and it is all right." The old man was not satisfied with this, and still requested his receipt. The conductor went out on the platform and pondered deeply for a moment. Then he fished an old transfer ticket from his pocket and handed it to the passenger. He was satisfied with this, and held it tightly in his fingers until the car reached Eleventh-st., where he got off.—(Philadelphia Record.

A commercial traveller tells "The Washington Post" that he recently saw in Mississippi a colored woman with hair eleven feet long.

Dilettante (very pressing)—I should like so much to write for your newspaper. One side of the paper has to be blank, hasn't it? Editor—No; both!—(Fliegende Blatter.

In answer to the question, "What is the electoral college?" a candidate at an examination for teachers in Ypsilanti, Mich., recently answered that it was "an institution having for its object the furthering of the study of electricity."

Unfortunate Illustration.—"Now, Johnny, what is the meaning of the word 'hypocrisy'?" asked a Texas Sunday-school teacher of her favorite pupil, Johnny Chaffie. "I can't explain what it is, but I know just the same." "Give me an example of hypocrisy." "When a fellow says he loves his Sunday-school teacher—trat's hypocrisy."—(Texas Siftings.

An observing tourist who visits Rome and walks through the streets is doubtless surprised that there are very few houses bearing the ominous number "13," nearly all the houses that should bear those figures being marked "12b" or "14a." Nor is the superstition regarding the fateful thirteen absent from scientific and phiegmatic Ger-many; for the other day a merchant in Berlin applied to the magistrate of the district to have the number of his shop changed from No. 13 to No. 12b. The magistrate, however, refused to grant the petition. In Frankfort, on the other hand, the owners of buildings bearing No. 13 are allowed to change the figures upon a simple application to

the proper authorities. Miss Goldy De Rocks-I can never marry a max ho works for a living! D'Auber-But I am an artist, dearest! Miss Goldy De Rocks-Yes, but you sell your plet-

ures.

D'Auber (with a vision of the hard-scrapple time he has been having ever since he entered the profession)—You wrong me, Miss De Rocks—you wrong me! I never sold a picture in my life!—(Puck.

The new torpedo-boat destroyer recently built at The new torpedo-boat destroyer recently built at Birkenhead, England, for the Chilian Government is credited with being the "fastest vessel affoat." On her trial trip about two weeks ago she made an average speed of \$1.8 knots, which is equal to \$8.6 miles. This is coming very near to the "forty miles an hour," about the impossibility of which so much was written only a few years ago. was written only a few years ago.

This summer we heard on the Maine coast the following phrase: "Come, now, don't peeve!" meaning "Don't be peevish" or "Don't fret." Has any reader in New-Hampshire or Vermont heard this verb in familiar use? We do not find it in the English dialect dictionaries that are at hand, nor is it in the pamphilets of the American Dialect Society. Ray asys "peevish" in North Country dialect means "witty, subtle." and in certain English countries "peevish" means "foolish, trifting."—(Bostea Journal.) We congratulate Mr. Ward on his splendid vic-